

IN THE SPECIFICATIONS

On page 9, rewrite paragraph [0034] to read as follows:

[0034] Figures 1-6 illustrate a relatively non-invasive intra-vaginal occluding device 10 embodying features of the invention. The device 10 includes a pair of elongated occluding members 11 and 12, each of which has a proximal shaft section 13 and 14 respectively with finger grips 15 and 16, and distal shaft sections 17 and 18 with occluding elements 20 and 21 having pressure-applying surfaces 22 and 23 respectively. The elongated occluding members 11 and 12 are pivotally connected at pivot point 19.

On page 9, rewrite paragraph [0035] to read as follows:

[0035] The occluding elements 20 and 21 on the distal portion of the distal shaft sections 17 and 18 are shown pivotally mounted to the distal ends 25 and 26 of the distal shaft sections 17 and 18 respectively at pivots 27 and 28. The occluding elements 20 and 21 are rotated about the pivotal connections 27 and 28 by control cables 30 and 31 which are connected to control arms 32 and 33 respectively mounted on the proximal shaft sections 14 and 13. The control arms 32 and 33 are provided with a ratchet mechanism (not shown) to hold the control arms, and thus the occlusion elements 20 and 21 in a selected position. The pressure applying occluding bars 34 and 35 of the occluding elements 20 and 21 may be axially extended by hydraulic systems 36 and 37 as depicted in Fig. 5.

On page 12, rewrite paragraph [0042] to read as follows:

[0042] The occluding elements 72 and 73 have yoke member 80 which receives legs 81 and 82 and yoke member 83 which receives legs 84 and 85 extending from the

underside of occlusion bars 78 and 79. The yoke 80 has arms 86 and 87 and yoke 83 has a pair of arms 88 and 89 which slidably receive the legs 81 and 82 and 84 and 85 of the occlusion bars 78 and 79. As shown in Fig. 9, springs 90 and 91 are provided within the arms 86 and 87 to exert a biased pressure against the legs 81 and 82 respectively to urge the occlusion bar 78 away from the distal shaft section 66 to ensure that the pressure applying occlusion bar 78 applies sufficient pressure against the patient's vaginal fornix to at least partially occlude underlying uterine arteries. The arms 88 and 89 of yoke 83 are similarly biased. Blood flow sensors 92 and 93 are positioned on the pressure applying surfaces 94 and 95 to facilitate location of uterine arteries and may be used to monitor blood through the arteries once occluded.

On page 12, rewrite paragraph [0043] to read as follows:

[0043] As shown in more detail in Fig. 9, the occluding element 72 is configured to move distally and proximally by the hydraulic system 96, including piston 97 which is secured to piston rod 98 and which is slidably disposed within the chamber 99 of housing 100. Hydraulic line 101 connects the threaded pressure applicator 102 on the proximal shaft section 65 with the inner chamber 99 in housing 100. Rotation of the knob 103 on pressure applicator 102 generates increased fluid pressure which drives the piston 97 in chamber 99. Piston rod 98 is secured to the proximal end 104 of yoke 80 so that movement of piston 97 moves the yoke 80 which is slidably secured to the distal end of the distal shaft section 66. Yoke 80 may be configured to move away and toward the distal shaft section 66 as shown by the arrow 105. The occlusion element 73 is the mirror image of the occlusion element 72 and has corresponding parts and may be moved by the same or similar mechanism or system.

On page 13, rewrite paragraph [0045] to read as follows:

[0045] Figure 10 schematically illustrates the deployment of the occluding device shown in Fig. 6-9 in a human female reproductive system. Anatomically shown are a uterus 110, uterine cervix 111, uterine arteries 112 and 113, vaginal canal 114 and vaginal fornix 115. A method of using the uterine artery occlusion device embodying features of the invention includes introducing the occlusion device 60 into the patient's vaginal canal 114 and advancing the device therein over the tenaculum 116 which has been previously positioned within the patient's vaginal canal 114 with the post 117 thereof disposed within the patient's cervix 111. The occluding device 60 is advanced over the post 117 of tenaculum 116 until the occluding elements 72 and 73 on the distal shaft sections 66 and 67 of the device 60 are positioned on opposite sides of the patient's uterine cervix 111. The position of the occluding elements 72 and 73 are adjusted by turning the knobs 103 and 118 to increase the pressure in the hydraulic system 96 to drive the legs 81-82 and 84-85 and attached occlusion bars 78 and 79 away from the yokes 80 and 83 as shown by the arrows 105 and 119. (See Figures 6 and 9) Once the occluding elements 72 and 73 are positioned transverse to the uterine arteries 112 and 113 the finger grips 68 and 69 on the proximal shafts are squeezed together to decrease the spacing between the occluding elements 72 and 73. With the guidance of the Doppler sensors 92 and 93, the pressure applying surfaces 94 and 95 of the occlusion bars 78 and 79 (See Figure 6) are positioned as close as possible to the patient's uterine artery 112 and 113. Sufficient pressure is applied to the underlying uterine arteries 112 and 113 or the tissue surrounding the uterine arteries to facilitate artery occlusion. The proximal shaft sections 64 and 65 are locked by ratchet locking members 70 and 71 to press the pressure applying surfaces against the tissue of the vaginal fornix for artery occlusion. The locked position is maintained for about 0.5 to

about 48 hours, preferably about 1 to about 22 hours for effective therapeutic treatment of a uterine disorder, e.g. for fibroids, PPH, DUB and the like. Blood flow sensors 92 and 93 are effective to locate uterine arteries 112 and 113 by detecting blood flow and monitoring the treatment by detecting the lack of blood flow in the arteries.

On page 15, rewrite paragraph [0046] to read as follows:

[0046] Figure 11 is an elevational view in section of an alternative mechanical system 120 for manipulating the occluding element 121. The mechanical system 120 includes an operable handle 122 which has a first cylindrical member 123 with one closed end 124 and one open end 125 and a second cylindrical member 126 with one closed end 127 and one open end 128. The open ends 125 and 128 inter-fit, with the open end 125 having a threaded interior and the open end 128 having a threaded exterior. Drive shaft 130 is secured to the closed end 124 of cylindrical member 123 and is rotatable and longitudinally slidable through the closed end 127 of the second cylindrical member 126 so that rotation of one of the cylindrical members with respect to the other adjusts the distance between the closed ends 124 and 127 of the first and second cylindrical members respectively. The drive shaft 130 extends through outer tubular member 131 which is secured by its distal end to the pressure applying head 132 and by its proximal end to the closed end 127 of the second cylindrical member 126. The outer tubular member 131 is preferably a relatively flexible tube. The distal end of drive shaft 130 engages the leg 133 which is slidably disposed within the recess or bore 134 in arm 135 of pressure applying head 132. Upon contraction of the distance between the closed ends 124 and 127 of cylindrical members 123 and 126 respectively, the drive shaft 130 is driven through the outer tubular member 131 and the distal end of drive shaft 130 is urged against the leg 133 which depends from the

occluding bar 137, and in turn drives the occlusion bar 137 distally. A second occluding member (not shown) may be pivotally connected to another occluding member which is pivotally connected to occluding member 121 in a manner previously described, and may be provided with essentially the same mechanical system as that described for mechanical system 120. A similar mechanic system may be utilized to rotate the pressure applying heads.